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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/582,223	06/08/2006	Edith Trost Sorensen	P30040	3853
7055 7590 03/25/2008 GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C. 1950 ROLAND CLARKE PLACE RESTON, VA 20191				
EXAMINER WEBB, WALTER E				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1612				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
03/25/2008		ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

gbpatent@gbpatent.com
pto@gbpatent.com

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/582,223

Applicant(s)

SORENSEN, EDITH TROST

Examiner

WALTER E. WEBB

Art Unit

1612

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 October 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 and 20-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 and 20-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/S5108)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/26/2006
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

The numbering of claims is not in accordance with 37 CFR 1.126 which requires the original numbering of the claims to be preserved throughout the prosecution. When new claims are presented, they must be numbered consecutively beginning with the number next following the highest numbered claims previously presented (whether entered or not).

The second claim 30 has been renumbered as 31.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-11, 13-16, and 20-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rajaiah et al., (US 2003/0072841).

Rajaiah et al. teach a chewing gum and confection composition that inhibits buildup of plaque and other debris on teeth, thereby inhibiting gingivitis, caries and

Art Unit: 1612

staining. (See abstract.) The composition may comprise calcium pyrophosphate in an amount generally from 1% to about 70% by weight of the chewing gum or confection component. (See paragraph [0059].) The gum base component can be natural and synthetic water-insoluble elastomers and rubbers and be present in the chewing gum from about 5% to about 50% by weight based on the total weight of the chewing gum component. (See [0053].) The composition may also include sugar-free sweeteners such as aspartame, sorbitol, xylitol, and mannitol and be present in amounts from 0.01% to 80%. (See [0064].) The invention may also include sodium bicarbonate in an amount from 0.5% to about 50%. (See [0071].) They teach encapsulation of flavors as well as polybutene, an oral hygiene promoting agent. (See [0029] and [0065].) Nutrients such as vitamin C may also be added to the composition. (See [0038].) Additional whitening agents may also be added such as urea peroxide, present in an amount 0.1% to about 40%. (See [0039].)

The reference is not anticipatory insofar as one must "pick and choose" from different lists of components throughout the reference. That being said, it would have been obvious in a self-evident manner to have selected, for the chewing gum/confectionary composition of Rajaiah, calcium pyrophosphate as well as sugar-free sweeteners, flavors, urea, vitamin C, and sodium bicarbonate, motivated by the unambiguous disclosure of each individually, and consistent with the basic principle of patent prosecution that a reference should be considered as expansively as is reasonable in determining the full scope of the contents within its four corners.

Furthermore, the adjustment of particular conventional working conditions of the composition of Rajaiah (e.g., determining result effective amounts of the ingredients beneficially taught by the cited references, especially within the broad ranges instantly claimed), is deemed merely a matter of judicious selection and routine optimization which is well within the purview of the skilled artisan. Accordingly, this type of modification would have been well within the purview of the skilled artisan and no more than an effort to optimize results.

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rajaiah et al., (*supra*) in view of Gibbs et al., (International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition 1999.)

Rajaiah, taught above, differs from the instant claim 12 insofar as it does not teach encapsulation of at least one additive and a tooth whitening agent comprising calcium pyrophosphate.

Gibbs et al. teach encapsulation of food ingredients such as flavoring agents, acids, bases, antioxidants, sweeteners. (See abstract.) Encapsulation is useful to enhance the stability and maintain viability of foods and also to allow for site-specific and or stage specific release of ingredients. (See *ibid.*)

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to encapsulate at least one additive and the calcium pyrophosphate of Rajaiah since doing so would, for example, prevent loss of flavor, and allow for a controlled release of the calcium pyrophosphate.

Conclusion

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Walter E. Webb whose telephone number is (571) 270-3287. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-4:00pm Mon-Fri EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Frederick F. Krass can be reached (571) 272-0580. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Walter E. Webb
Patent Examiner
AU 1612

/Frederick Krass/

Application/Control Number: 10/582,223

Page 6

Art Unit: 1612

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1612